

KENNEBEC FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, JANUARY 21, 1833.

NO. 1.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cattle Show and Fair of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held in Winthrop, on Wednesday, October 3, 1832.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BULLS AND MILCH COWS.

The Committee appointed to adjudge premiums on bulls and milch cows, by the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, consisting of Nehemiah Pierce of Montmouth, Solomon Lombard of Readfield, and Sanford Howard of Hallowell, submit the following Report:

There were eleven entries for premiums on bulls, and eight for cows; of these there appeared upon the ground eight of the former, viz. one belonging to Turner Stetson of Greene, one to Joel White of Winthrop, two to John Haines of Readfield, one to Ezra Briggs of Winthrop, one to Peleg Haines of Readfield, one to Oakes Packard of Readfield, and one to Oakes Howard of Winthrop. Of the latter six, viz. one belonging to Turner Stetson of Greene, one to Consider Sturtevant of Winthrop, two to Henry Atkinson of Winthrop, one to Dudley Moody of Readfield, and one to Sylvanus Holden of Winthrop.

Although your Committee would not feel warranted in particularly pointing out the real or supposed defects of individual competitors, (except so far as is necessary in shewing the grounds of their decision,) they deem it proper to state that the show of bulls, on the whole, fell considerably short of their wishes. But had the weather for a day or two next preceding the show been favorable, they cannot but believe that this department would have been better filled, both as it regards numbers and quality.

The Committee, though not particularly instructed on the subject, felt it their duty to regard the bull as the most important parent of his race. We say the most important parent, for while the cow is incapable ordinarily, of transmitting her peculiar good or bad qualities to more than a dozen immediate offspring, the bull is capable of transmitting his to some hundreds. And they have further felt it their duty to look to the bull for a union or combination (in blood and form) of all those qualities which render his species subservient to man, viz. BEEF, LABOR AND MILK. Entertaining these views, the Committee felt the arduousness of their task. To determine whether the animal possesses these three general requisites in the greatest perfection, many important things demand the attention, as necessary to be ascertained.

1 **EXTERNAL CHARACTERISTICS.** His head and limbs, whether they be small, delicate and clear from fleshiness,—denoting lightness of

offal, thrift and activity; or coarse, thick and clumsy, denoting the opposite of these qualities. His skin, whether it be rich and mellow to the touch, and covered with a coat of fine soft hair, or hard and dry, with a coat like that of a buffalo. His chest, whether it be broad, deep and capacious, indicating at once power in draught, hardiness, and a disposition to fatten; or flat and narrow, positively indicating a general weakness of constitution. His carcass throughout, whether it be wide, compact, and strongly put together, filed with muscles and tendons, which will enable him to tear up the most rugged soils, and also calculated to take on easily and on the most valuable points an abundance of flesh of the finest quality, to gratify the palate and strengthen the physical system of man. His temper should be also noticed, whether it be lively, yet mild and tractable, or sullen, morose and untamable.

The Committee did not think it expedient to regard any particular color as superior to another, for they know of no criterion by which such superiority could be established. Scarcely a man can be found in New England (as they hope,) who is not dreadfully shocked at the idea of proscribing a race of MEN on account of their color, and yet, with as little reason, too many will carry the same idea, a little modified, rigidly into practice. It is true that philosophical experiments have demonstrated that DARK colors have a greater attraction for heat, than light ones; but these DARK colors are the very ones which a ridiculous fancy has brought much into vogue among the knights of the goad and the whip, often to the sacrifice of the judgment, and the great injury of the purse. But on the whole, it is believed that this tendency of dark colors to draw heat, is so small IN ANIMALS as to be of no material consequence.

2 **PEDIGREE.** This should be consulted, in order to ascertain the value of his breed for the dairy, and the probability of his transmitting his good qualities to his progeny.

It may be proper to remark here, that the Committee did not think it the object of the Society to "write down one breed and set up another," but to find out the breed or breeds which are best adapted to our climate, soil, and general purposes. With these general principles for a foundation, the Committee proceeded carefully and impartially to investigate the merits of the respective competitors, and having performed that duty, they award the first premium of \$5 to John Haines, for his brindle bull, two years old, one quarter Coelebs.*—The second premium of \$4 to Turner Stetson, for his four years old bull, one quarter Coelebs,

* Coelebs was an imported improved short horn bull formerly owned by C. J. Jaques, of Charlestown, Mass.

and intermixed on the side of his dam with the bull imported from Eng. by CHA'S VALGHAN, Esq. The third premium of \$3 to Joel White, for his two years old bull, one eighth Coelebs, and in part of the Bakewell breed. The animal presented by Oakes Packard, was one quarter Coelebs, and only SEVEN MONTHS old. From the latter circumstance, the Committee did not consider him as coming under the term BULL, according to its meaning in the premium list. He is a fine calf,—and the Committee thought that the best that could be done for his owner, was to give him the praise which he justly merits, and let him have a fair chance for competition at some future day, when his faculties shall have become more fully developed.

Mr. Oakes Howard's bull has some good points, and is large.

In relation to cows,—the Committee were somewhat at a stand how to construe their instructions; but they finally decided that "the best milch cow" is the one which is calculated, on the whole, to be most profitable to the farmer,—that is, we should regard the properties of the YOKE and the STALL, as well as those of the DAIRY.

This decision your Committee will feel confident is correct, until it can be shewn that it is expedient to keep several distinct varieties of neat cattle in this part of the country. It is said, that by careful attention for a series of years, breeds have been obtained in England which unite in an eminent degree, the properties of FATTENING AND MILKING. And many practical men believe that those breeds will answer well for labor,—experiments have thus far supported their theory; but we ought not to expect with the close, heavy, and very strong make of these cattle, a faculty of travelling with the fleetness of the GREYHOUND.

The Committee award as follows:—To Consider Sturtevant the first premium of \$3 for his brown cow, got by the bull sent into this section of the country by Gen. King,—which, it is understood, was either wholly or in part of the BAKEWELL breed. Evidence was given to the Committee, that this cow has repeatedly yielded from fifteen to sixteen quarts of milk per day, of a medium richness, on the feed of common pasturage, and had been milked to within ten days of her calving. A number of her calves were shewn, which were certainly very good, and accorded with her own appearance.

To Sylvanus Holden, the second premium of \$2 for his cow, the breed not known. Satisfactory evidence was given to the Committee, that there had been made from this cow, between June 1st and October 2d, besides giving plenty of milk and cream to a family of five persons, supposing her calf with milk tw

weeks of the time, 162 1-2 lbs. of butter. Her owner stated that she had often given,—by weight, 42 lbs. of milk per day, that she had no other keeping than common pasture feed, excepting for one month, when the feed was shortest, one quart of Indian meal only was given her per day.

The Committee believe that the dairy properties of this cow are extraordinary. Her appearance fully corroborated the testimony given concerning her. They had no means of judging of her properties as a breeder, excepting from her external appearance, which was good, but they hope that her progeny will be preserved and improved.

Had it been in their power, the Committee would have gladly given the abovementioned two cows a greater reward. No particular information was obtained relative to the other cows offered for premium. This is to be regretted. The two offered by Mr. Atkinson, were in appearance fair ones, but no one was present to say any thing about them. It was stated, that Mr. Moody's cow had afforded nine pounds of butter per week.

No claim was made for the premium of \$4, offered for "the four best cows," and the Committee take the liberty to recommend that this premium be discontinued in future, and the amount thereof added to the other premiums now offered on cows, as an inducement to a wider competition under this head.

Among the animals presented for exhibition only, we noticed a five years old bull, one quarter Coelebs, belonging to Mr. Joel White of Winthrop, which has heretofore taken the premium of the Society. This the Committee consider a prime animal, and credit is due to his owner for his trouble in sending him to the show.

The full-blooded improved short horn cow Europa, by the imported bull Coelebs, and from the imported cow Flora, bred by Col. Jaques of Charlestown, Mass. and owned by Mr. E. Holmes, attracted particular attention.

Her general symmetry is far superior to that of any other cow at the show, and her properties as a grazer, the Committee believe are seldom equalled. The Committee also noticed a yearling heifer from this cow, owned by Mr. Consider Sturtevant; also a pair of two years old steers by Jupiter, (an improved short horned bull,) and a pair of yearling steers, all owned by Mr. Sturtevant. Also a pair of two years old steers and a handsome two years old heifer, in part improved short horn blood, belonging to Maj. Wood of Winthrop; also some other good stock, the owners of which (as they did not come into their particular department) they had no means of knowing.

Per order of the Committee.

SANFORD HOWARD.

To the Trustees of the Ken. Ag. Society.

GENTLEMEN,—The Committee on Manufactured Articles, have attended to the duty assigned them in as faithful a manner as the time allotted, and the great number of articles presented would permit.

They found it quite difficult to decide on many of the articles of the same kind, owing

to their being so near alike in quality and description.

They however have decided on the following as being the best and most worthy of the premiums offered by the Society,—and trust, while they endeavored to exercise their judgment impartially, all errors will be freely excused.

Articles,	By whom presented.
Best Butter,	Mr. John E. Snell.
2d do.	Col. Levitt Lothrop.
Best Cheese,	Mr. Joseph Dummer.
2d do.	Mr. John Gilmore.
Best Barn Shovels,	Mr. Luther Perkins.
Best Hoes,	" " "
Best Narrow Axe, of superior finish,	Mr. Darius Lewis.
Best Shovel Handles,	Mr. Benjamin King.
" Carpet,	Mr. Isaac N. Prescott.
" Hearth Rug,	Miss Perley.
" Cotton Counterpane,	Heber Wheeler.
" Woollen Stockings,	Miss Perley.
" Worsted do.	" "
" Thread do.	" "
" Woollen Flannel,	Mr. Elijah Snell.
" Cotton and wool do.	Stephen Sewall.
" Pair woollen blankets,	Mrs. Hannah Thomas.
" Table Linen, very superior,	" Elijah Snell.
" Straw braid, superior article,	Mr. John Gilmore.
" Palm Leaf Hat,	Mrs. Harmony Foster.
" Fine Fur Hat,	Mr. Jacob Hooper.
" Imitation Beaver Hat,	" "
" One Horse Wagon,	Mr. Morrell Stanley.
" Mahogany Bureau,	Capt. Sam'l Benjamin.
" Birch Table,	" "
Machine for sowing Ruta Baga,	Messrs. Holmes & Sargent.

There was one Silk Counterpane presented by Dexter Baldwin; it was wrought in a very neat manner and your Committee consider it worthy of special notice. Among a variety of other articles, your Committee would beg leave to notice a Machine for cleansing chimneys, by scraping them, without the operator's entering them at all. It was presented by Thomas Hinkley of Hallowell, who has a patent right for the same.

Besides the articles enumerated above, as receiving the premium,—there were many others of the same kind and nearly of the same quality, which we would beg, leave to notice. Among the Cheeses were three very handsome ones, presented by Dr. Benson: they were large and of excellent flavor;—three others were presented by Mr. Wadsworth Foster, and three by Mr. Moses White, all of them excellent, and doing justice to the dairies from which they were brought.

The Carpeting was of such quality as to do honor to those worthy persons who have thus proved their industry and skill at the wheel and loom, exhibiting also a fine taste in arranging the different colors in such a manner as to give beauty and finish to the article. Specimens were presented by Mr. Joseph Dummer, Mr. Sylvester Thing, Capt. Elijah Snell, Miss Perley, Mrs. Abigail Sampson, and Mrs. Sarah Jackson.

Two very handsome and well made Hearth Rugs were exhibited, one by Mrs. Benjamin, the other by Mrs. Washburn of Livermore.

Respectfully submitted by your Committee,
JACOB HOOPER, Chairman.

The Committee appointed by the Ken. Ag.

society to examine Beef Cattle, beg leave to report, that Loyd Thomas presented the best yoke of Beef Oxen, and is entitled to the premium therefor.

They also award the premium offered for the best Beef Cow to Peleg Haines.

JONA. JUDKINS,
JEREMIAH GLIDDEN, } Committee.
SAM'L LONGFELLOW, }

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Vegetables, consisting of Thomas Pierce, of Readfield, John E. Snell, of Winthrop, and John Morrison, of Wayne, have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following report:

The number of entries for premiums were as follows—for Rutabaga five, for Potatoes three, for Mangel Wurtzel none, for Carrots none.

Your Committee regret to say that there was but one entry for premium on Rutabaga, and but one for premium for potatoes, accompanied by the necessary certificates.

The entry for your premium on potatoes was made by Charles Nelson on a crop of 219 bushels, which was considered an inferior crop and not entitled to the premium offered.

The entry for your premium on Rutabaga, accompanied with the necessary certificate, was made by Deacon Joseph Metcalf, of Winthrop, whose statement we have thought proper to annex: "To the committee appointed to award premiums on Vegetables: The subscriber enters for the premium offered by the Trustees of the K. C. A. Society, a crop of Rutabaga, growing on 1-4 of an acre of ground, which is a loamy soil, and had been used for mowing a number of years, and become much exhausted. Said land was broken up about the 10th of May, and four loads of green manure of about 20 bushels each load, spread upon it and harrowed in. They were planted about the 10th of June, in drills 2 1-2 feet apart, after adding three loads of hog manure—of about twenty bushels each load, put into the drill. They were hoed twice, leaving the plants averaging about 8 or 9 inches apart. About one ounce of seed was sown, 1-3 of which was procured from the New England Farmer's seed store, the rest was of my own raising.

JOSEPH METCALF.

By the certificate presented, it appears there was harvested, measured, and weighed, 130 bushels, of 71 pounds to the bushel.

Your committee agree to award Mr. Metcalf the Society's premium of \$3.00.

Per order of the Committee.

THOMAS PIERCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

The Committee on Working Oxen and Steers have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following report:

Twenty-three yokes of Oxen and Steers were entered for premium; and your committee were highly gratified with the appearance of most of them, and believe the exhibition would not have suffered in comparison with that of any other Society. Many of the cattle displayed great strength and good discipline in drawing; and, in their opinion, scarcely a yoke performed, that

did not merit a premium; but the limited number of premiums offered, prevented the bestowing rewards in many cases where they were really deserved. After much consideration in reference to strength, docility, and training, together with age and other properties, which are necessary to constitute the best working oxen, your committee are constrained to award the premiums as follows, viz.

To Consider Sturtevant for the best yoke of working oxen (half-blood of the I. D. S. H. breed) \$5.00

To Geo. W. Fairbanks 2d best do. (native breed) 3.00

To Walter Haines, best pair of 3 year old steers, (being the Keezer breed so called, or D. S. H.) 3.00

To Wager Bessy 2d best do. 1-2 blood D. S. H. 2.00

Per order of the Committee,

THOMAS PIERCE

Winthrop, Oct. 3d, 1832.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RAMS AND SHEEP.

The committee to whom was assigned the duty of awarding premiums on Rams and Sheep, beg leave to report, that although the number of competitors was not very large, yet they found some difficulty in discriminating and deciding upon the respective merits of some of the rams and flocks, which were presented for examination.

Your committee also beg leave to state, that they were obliged to use considerable discretionary powers in making the awards, owing to the somewhat indefinite form in which the premiums were offered, viz: "for the best ram," and "for the best sheep," &c without specifying any particular breed or variety, or kinds of the same breed, as will appear in the course of our remarks.

In deciding upon rams, regard was had, first to the fineness of the fleece, and second, to the quantity of wool yielded,—size of the animal, form and age. Maj. Elijah Wood of Winthrop, presented for their inspection, forty healthy full blooded merino bucks, from which, after careful comparison with the others on the ground, was selected one young polled, or hornless buck, and for him award Mr. Wood the first premium.

They also award the second premium to Capt. Elijah Snell for the second best buck. Columbus Fairbanks presented two very fine bucks, but their length of neck and dewlap, or throatiness, your committee think objectional in their form. Capt. Elijah Snell also presented a half blooded Dishley buck, which we were glad to see upon the ground, but did not think (as before stated) that any premium was meant to be offered for any varieties, excepting merinoes, as they undoubtedly, in a pecuniary point of view, are most profitable, and therefore best for our farmers. For certain purposes the Dishley, or Bakewell, or as they are also called the New Leicester sheep, are exceedingly valuable.—For the market and the table, there are probably very few if any superior. Their broad backs and loins, and withers, broad breasts, small clean heads and limbs, together with a very quiet disposition naturally gives them an aptitude to fatten easily. Their wool is long, fleece open,

and although they afford often times a great quantity, which is free and easy to comb, yet it is of a coarse fibre and brings an inferior price in the market. The attention of your committee was also called to a Devonshire buck presented for exhibition by Mr. Nathan F. Cobb. This was a large, noble looking animal; and they were pleased with the opportunity of examining him, although they could not consider him (for reasons before stated) exactly as a competitor for any premium offered. Farmers have long since found that it was impossible to have one sheep, or kind of sheep, answer every purpose, or meet all the wants of man. They have therefore in different countries and situations reared different breeds, each breed for distinct uses and designs. The Devonshire, or as they are sometimes called the Devonshire Notts or Thoroughs, have no horns, faces white, backs of moderate width, sides long and large, bones large, fleece generally heavier than the Dishley, but coarser. They yield a good quantity of well flavored mutton, but do not fatten so easily as the Dishley. They are undoubtedly the ancestors of our old breed. The pilgrims of Plymouth came principally from the county of Devon, and from thence brought their sheep and cattle.

The attention of your committee was next turned to the flocks. They have no hesitation in awarding the first premium to Mr. David Longfellow, for the best flock of sheep. He presented for examination twelve merino ewes. They were large heavy sheep of the kind, of good form and in fine condition, shearing on an average between four and five pounds of wool each. Three other flocks were presented.—Mr. Enoch Wood presented a fine flock of eleven, but among them were several wethers.

Now your committee would not by any means say that a wether is not a sheep, nor is there anything in the wording of the offer of the premium which actually excludes wethers; but still, as the others had not offered any in their flocks, and as it did not appear reasonable that wethers should be put in competition with ewes which had brought up lambs the present season, they deemed it their duty to pass (reluctantly) by his flock and examine the others.

The two remaining flocks belonged to Mr. Freeman Foster and Mr. John Fairbanks.—Your committee were here at some loss to decide which were best. Both flocks were very good, and the wool on Mr. Foster's was thought to be a shade finer than those of Mr. Fairbanks, but after careful comparison, it was judged that those of Mr. Fairbanks possessed the best forms, and they accordingly award to him the second premium.

Your committee would here beg leave to express the pleasure which they have derived from the examination of the fine animals submitted to their inspection, and cannot refrain from commending the zeal which, notwithstanding the unsettled policy which has for so many years discouraged the wool-growers, has continued to prompt them to the careful improvement of their flocks. Although much has been done in this department of husbandry, more remains to be done, and they would take the liberty of urging on their brethren, the necessity of the

most untiring and undeviating exertion in this important business.

ELIJAH BARREL,
ELIJAH FAIRBANKS, } Committee.
J. PAGE,
E. HOLMES,

From the New York Farmer.

STRANGLES AND YELLOW WATER.

MR. EDITOR: August 17, 1832.

Some days ago, one of my neighbors called to visit me. He complained bitterly of having lost a horse a few weeks before, worth 60 or 80 dollars. The horse had the strangles, he said, and could swallow no hay nor other food; he had doctored him assiduously, was told to give him some ley; and accordingly prepared some white ley, and gave the horse a pint, very strong.—After which the horse could neither eat nor drink, and died in a few days. He was sure the disorder was incurable. I remarked that I thought it was the medicine that killed him, and not the disorder; that a pint of caustic ley would kill the soundest horse; that if he had taken one ounce of ipecacuanha, poured into it two quarts of warm but not boiling water, and taken half a pint of this tea and put into a bucket of common water and given the horse to drink four times a day, a half pint each time, then taken a quarter of an ounce of gum gamboge and half an ounce of aloes, added flour and water till it was of the consistence of dough, divided into four pills, and given night and morning, I had no doubt the horse would have got well. That I had known this disorder to be cured frequently by this treatment.

This man also complained of losing a fine horse, about a year ago, by yellow water (or jaundice,) and was perfectly sure that this disorder was incurable. I told him that I thought it was as curable as the strangles; that he ought to take the *New York Farmer*, or some other agricultural paper, and not listen to every wind of doctrine in treating his horses and cattle. He remarked that he could not afford it. On inquiry it appeared that the two horses were worth about 150 dollars, which would have supplied him with the paper for forty or fifty years, and communicated much useful information, besides that, I thought he was losing a dollar to save a penny.

Most of our farriers and books on farriery kill more than they cure; that a paper judiciously conducted was much more to be depended on, as its errors, if any, were open to correction.

Yours, CARLO.

TO REMOVE A TIGHT STOPPER FROM A DECANTER.

It frequently happens that the stopper of a glass bottle or decanter becomes fixed in its place so firmly that the exertion of force sufficient to withdraw it would endanger the vessel. In this case, if a cloth wetted with hot water be applied to the neck of the bottle, the glass will expand, and the neck will be enlarged, so as to allow the stopper to be easily withdrawn.—*Cabinet Cyclopaedia*.

PROTECTION OF LAMBS AND GESE.—It is but little known, but is nevertheless a fact, (says the *Portland Mirror*) that a little tar rubbed on the necks of your lambs or geese, will prevent the depredations of foxes among them, these animals having an unconquerable aversion to the smell of tar.

TO PRESERVE FRUIT.—Fruit of all sorts may be dried and kept a year or two, without losing their flavor, by wiping them dry, and putting them into a cool brick oven; and occasionally, while drying, grating a little sugar over them.

LODNON.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1833.

We here present you with the first number of the KENNEBEC FARMER, and it will be natural for you to enquire what is our object in commencing the publication, and what is the course which we mean to pursue?

Our object is the mutual improvement of the Farmer and the Mechanic. The course therefore which it will be expedient to follow, is one, which, while it keeps aloof from the melancholy jarrings of party and sectarian zeal, will be particularly directed to the promotion of the above design.

Whatever may be our individual political or religious creed, we neither desire nor intend to blow the trumpet of political strife, nor mock at those who worship at a different shrine from that of ours. Our labors though humble, we trust will be exerted in a more simple but far more glorious cause, than endeavoring to pull down one dynasty and to erect another on its ruins.—Simple, for the business of Agriculture requires only the efforts of common sense aided by science.—More glorious, for it is the study of nature and of nature's God. It is our design to collect and lay before you whatever we can find that shall be useful to the practical man in the various departments of husbandry and the arts. We shall select matter, not only from the few other Journals that are devoted exclusively to these branches of knowledge, but also from any other source where we may find that which shall meet our views.

We are also promised the aid of some judicious practical cultivators in filling our columns with the results of their observations, and we hope that all who are engaged in the business of Agriculture and Horticulture, as also the Mechanic will contribute their help, by communicating from time to time, such information as they may think would be beneficial to their fellow men, and thereby promote not only the general good, but materially assist in overcoming the obstacles and silencing the objections, which, in the very threshold of our existence have seriously retarded our progress. We have been gravely told that there are "already more newspapers than are beneficial for the people,—that we are crowding the market and entering upon a bootless enterprise." It is true that every party sect and creed have their papers in abundance, and the Farmer and Mechanic support them, while, if we mistake not there are in the whole United States but six devoted particularly to the dissemination of knowledge in their respective employments. This little band have done much, very much, in improving the condition and the true interests of the country. They have scattered much useful information, have rescued from oblivion many a valuable hint, and poured into the treasury of knowledge a fund of observation and experience. It cannot however be expected that in the present state of things, these should circulate so extensively at a distance from their respective locations, as near at hand, or if they did, that they

should meet all the different expectations arising in men scattered over so wide an extent of territory as the United States, which embraces almost the whole range of climate from the tropic to the poles. This will be abundantly evident to those who reside in this section of the nation—the Siberian portion (as it has been churlishly called) of the Union. The mode of culture must conform to the climate; consequently our plan or mode must vary in many respects from those farmers no further south of us than Massachusetts. Our peculiar situation also, having a surplus of good soil,—a comparatively sparse population—high labor, and funds not over abundant, must necessarily cause our mode of management and general economy, to be very different from that of many of our sister States.

We deem it therefore, expedient that we should advise one another, and that we might the better hold counsel together, we have commenced this paper to be a medium of communication among the Farmers and Mechanics and Inhabitants of Maine, upon subjects relating to the improvement of their respective employments. This, while it cannot possibly diminish the usefulness or circulation of other journals, may, and it is hoped will become, by the aid of the practical men of our State, a valuable coadjutor in the cause of useful knowledge.

We shall, as far as in us lies, enquire and excite others to enquire into the natural resources of the State. We are yet a new country, and our physical power has not yet begun to be developed. Our vegetable riches have not yet been counted—our agricultural strength, and our mineral treasures, are yet slumbering in the soil. Other considerations have also prompted us to this undertaking. Is it not high time that we should rouse ourselves, not only as it regards our individual condition, but also as it regards the honor and the glory of the nation, to which, it is our pride and our boast that we belong? Is it not time that we should each and all of us endeavor to place the greatness of our country on a different, but far more permanent basis than our commerce and political institutions? We indeed hope that these both may increase to unrivalled extent and perfection; but the former, although it encircles the globe in its embrace, has been and may again be checked and crippled by the selfishness, the envy or the malice of other nations; and the latter, the fair fabric of our Union, which we have fondly hoped would stand forever is now tottering to its fall, ere the hands of many who reared it, are paralyzed by death. We trust that the divine power which aided our fathers in the darkest hour of their peril, and has thus far sustained their children, will avert the danger which threatens, but it ought to teach us a lesson of our weakness, and show us the danger which awaits us from those whose ambition can blind them to the best good of their country. It should teach us that however dangerous to freedom may be the schemes of such men, the uninformed will be unwarily induced to aid and abet their unhallowed

designs, and that we should not suffer nor consider the greatness of our country to be based upon a foundation which can thus be rapped by political corruption, but upon an active, intelligent, enlightened and enterprising yeomanry.—Upon men whose hopes, and the hopes of their children are attached to the soil.

How can this enterprise and this intelligence, which is so important to the stability of the nation, be better developed, than by the study and the practice of an art "which gives so wide a scope to comparative sagacity and brings its conclusions to the test of immediate experience"? Who will cling faster to his country than the Farmer?—Engaged in his peaceful occupation, remote from the allurements of political ambition, his mind untainted by sordid desires and surrounded by all that is necessary to his comfort and happiness, and his soul expanded with gratitude to his Maker, he will become more and more devoted to "his home, his country, and his brother man;" and while he looks with pity and calmness on the machinations of unprincipled aspirants, will interpose 'to heal, to defend and to save.'

For the Kennebec Farmer.
ON TRAINING OXEN.

MR. HOLMES: I have observed that very little if any attention is paid, by our Farmers, to learn their steers to back; but as they become able to draw a very considerable load forward, they are often unmercifully beaten on the head and face, because they will not back a cart or sled, with as large a load on as they can draw forward, forgetting that much pains have been taken to learn them to draw well forward, and none to learn them to push backward. To remedy the occasion of this thumping, and the delay which is always disagreeable, as soon as I have learned my steers to be handy, as it is called, and to draw forward, I place them on a cart, where the land is descending in a small degree. In this situation they will soon learn with ease to back it; then I place them on level land and exercise them there; then I learn them to back the cart up land a little rising. The cart having no load in it thus far. When I have learned them to stand up to the tongue as they ought, and back an empty cart, I next either put a small weight in the cart or take them where the land rises faster, which answers the same purpose. Thus in a few days they can be learned to back well, and know how to do it, which by a little use afterwards they will never forget. This may appear of little consequence to some, but when it is remembered how frequently we want to back a load when we are at work with our cattle, and how commodious it is often to have our cattle back well, why should we not learn them, for the time when we want them thus to lay out their strength. Besides it saves the blows, and vexation often encountered, which is considerable, when one is in haste. It is a merciful course towards our brutes. I never consider a pair of oxen well broke until they will back with ease any reasonable load, and I would give a very considerable more sum for a yoke of oxen thus tutored, than for a yoke not thus trained. A TEAMSTER.

For the Kennebec Farmer.
MAINE MUST BE RENDERED INDEPENDENT AS IT REGARDS BREAD STUFF.

It is a fact that Maine does not raise bread stuff sufficient to supply her inhabitants. This ought to be done, and to effect it let the Farmer,

the Mechanic, the Merchant, and especially the Legislator, and indeed all classes turn their attention to the above subject. Let there be a just State pride, especially among our females on this score and the good effects will soon be felt. When can there be a better time than the present to begin the work? There are Agricultural Societies rising up in many of our counties; Ought it not to be the object of each society to render their own county independent in that article? The law of last winter is calculated to do much good to Agriculture directly, and indirectly to all other classes, for I hold that unless there is a healthy agricultural interest prevailing in the State, all others must languish. I merely wish to introduce the subject now Mr. Editor, and therefore reserve for another communication, the manner in which the independence I speak of may be acquired.

A MAINE FARMER.

Winthrop, December, 1832.

For the Kennebec Farmer.

MR. HOLMES: I am disposed to state a few facts as it respects the land in the new sections of this State, and then draw an inference or two, and to solicit any information that may be obtained through your useful journal; the commencement of which, I hail as the dawn of better days to agriculture in Maine. Should your paper be well conducted, it cannot fail to be of incalculable advantage to the agricultural part of the community, and through them, to all other classes. In clearing our own lands we burn in one day, and well nigh destroy all the vegetable and animal manures which have been collecting on the land for ages; then it lays to grain and grass ten, fifteen or twenty years, stimulated by the ashes; in that state the plough finds it at the expiration of these periods. The little manure made by the grass roots rotting, is all, or nearly so, remaining in the lands, and the land is in cradle-hills and must be leveled down before a ploughed crop can be expected, even of the meanest kind. After the leveling, it is necessary that the soil should be well manured with animal and vegetable manure, and stimulants also used to increase a crop. Lime and plaster may be purchased, but the best and cheapest way to obtain the animal and vegetable manure in the back country, is a thing not well settled. I ask for any information on that subject through your publication that can be given, and I have reason to believe that thousands in this State need, and wish the same information.

16th January, 1833.

A MAINE FARMER.

The subject which our correspondent has above introduced, is one of no small importance, and we should be happy to learn from some experienced source whether a better method might not be adopted in clearing land. The customary way now in use with us, is to clear off all with fire. This to be sure is an expeditious method, and if more clearing is all desired, the business is effected; but with the lumber we destroy in a few hours, all the vegetable matter which nature has been accumulating for ages, would not a slower and more careful way be better? Millions and millions of money have been lost to Maine by carelessness in letting the fire escape into the forests, and it really seems to us that less fire and more labor, however hard, it may be, would be much better.

For the Kennebec Farmer.

MR. HOLMES: I am desirous of building a barn sometime during the ensuing season, and am at a loss what plan to adopt which shall best unite

economy with convenience. Will you or some of your correspondents have the goodness to sketch a plan or two for me?

Yours respectfully,

A. B.

We should be pleased to publish any communications respecting the best plan of constructing barns, and not only barns but plans of Houses also. If any one will forward us a plan or plans, we will have cuts made and inserted accordingly.

From the New York Farmer.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOT-BEDS.

MR. EDITOR:

Middlesex, August 19, 1832.

The hot-bed culture, when we enter into all its niceties, is attended with more trouble and expense than our farmers generally are willing to incur, but it may be made eminently useful in bringing forward many plants much earlier than can be done in the open air; and when used as a seed-bed only, it is attended with but little expense or trouble. I am, therefore, induced to give some direction for its preparation and management.

1st. The frame may be made of inch board, unplanned, four foot square, six inches deep in front, and ten on the back side.

2d. The sash should be made exactly to fit the frame, the two side pieces, the back and the slats in the middle, should be of inch and a half stuff, and the front of inch stuff; the outside pieces about three inches wide, the slat an inch and a half wide, and placed seven inches apart, so as to take in 7 by 9 glass, no cross pieces, as these would impede the rains and prevent their running off freely; the glass should be laid in grooves, lapping at the lower edge, like shingles, and be puttied like a window sash.

3d. Take from the dunghill, promiscuously, litter and sufficient stable dung to form a bed about four feet eight inches square, and two feet high; this dung should be put in a heap, somewhat like a haystack, and lay two or four days near the place you intend to make your hot-bed. About the 20th of March, (or April) set your stakes 2 feet above ground, 4 feet 8 inches square; then begin to lay on your dung and litter, mixing them well, and occasionally beating them down, so as to make it firm and level as may be; carry it to the top of the stakes at the corners that is two feet high, and immediately put on your frame and cover it with the sash; in about two days the heat will come on, and the sash may be taken off and about three inches of dirt put in the frame and the sash immediately replaced. The sash should be raised on the back part to let off the hot steam; in three or four days the earth in the frame will be warm and dry enough to receive the seed, when it should be levelled and sown. The sash should be kept raised on warm days about two or three inches on the back side. In this frame may be sown Battersea and early York cabbage, Cayenne peppers, melons, cucumbers, Lima beans, lettuce or any other vegetable you wish to bring forward early. These plants may be removed into the open air about the first of May; they will want water once or twice a week, the water should be kept in bottles in the hot-beds for twentyfour hours before it is used. Two beds of this kind may be made if you wish to go in-

to the culture of the sweet potato, the only difference is in the frame, which, instead of being six and ten inches deep, should be ten and fourteen in such a frame; plant your sweet potatoes about two inches apart. About the first of May the vines will have nearly filled the frame, you may then throw up some hills in the open ground about a foot high, three feet apart, in the row, and the rows four feet apart, cut the vines out of the frame about three inches from the ground, divide the vines into pieces of twelve inches each, in each of the hills plant four of these pieces of vine, leaving the leaves above ground, and covering the stem from one to two inches deep; they will soon take root, and by November following will fill the ground literally to overflowing with large potatoes.—To keep these potatoes,—scatter them among your Irish potatoes, in the proportion of two to ten bushels, and treat them exactly as you would Irish potatoes, and they will keep as well and as long, but if suffered to come in contact with one another, or if kept too warm and close, they will certainly spoil. There are many varieties of the sweet potato, the yam and brimstone are the best.—The red ones are the earliest and poorest; I believe this variety may be cultivated in the open air, to do this they should be put in the ground the 20th of April; they will not make their appearance above ground until about the middle of May, if frost occurs after this they may be defended by a little swingle tow, placed over the hills, on cold nights. The sweet potatoes should be taken from the hot-bed and planted, two in a hill, after the vines are cut and planted as above directed; the sash and frame may then be removed and put away until the March following, the dung spread or removed, and the ground dug and planted as if no hot-bed had been there.

Yours, &c.

R. A. WILLIAMS.

NEW PLAN OF STICKING PEAS.—Procure a number of slim poles about 5 feet long, and drive them into the ground at the distance of the three or four yards. Pass a small line along the poles, taking a turn round each, within three inches of the ground; raise the next turn three inches, and so on in succession, till you have attained the common height to which the peas rise. The tendrils of the peas seize and twist round these lines, and they are supported in a more attractive and profitable manner than they are by the common stakes. When spread regularly along the lines, they have a fine circulation of air, more advantage from sunshine, and pods can be pulled at all times without injuring the straw, [vines or haulm.] This mode is so cheap, simple, and possesses so many advantages that it is likely to be soon generally adopted.—*Scotsman* [Edinburgh.]

A DUEL.—We learn, says the Providence Journal, that a duel was fought, on Sunday forenoon, in the town of Cumberland, near the Massachusetts line, by two young, foolish bloods, from Boston, whom our informant designates as "two rather dissipated looking chaps, with beards a-growin' on their upper lips." They were accompanied by two seconds, like themselves on horseback. The honorable bucks exchanged shots in a field near a road side. One was wounded in the knee—and was assisted by his companion into a carriage which had followed them 'to the field,' and all parties started on their return at a rapid rate.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FIRE.—A fire broke out, on Wednesday night, in a building belonging to Capt. Clark of this village, which, with its contents was entirely consumed. A part of the building contained a bark mill with thirty or forty cords of bark,—a quantity of leather, &c. The other part was occupied by Messrs. Fairbanks & Warren as a turner's shop. The fire was supposed to have been caused by the friction of one of the gudgeons in the upright shaft of the water wheel. Fortunately, the wind which was strong, blew in a direction which swept the flames from any other building; had it been any other way, a serious conflagration must inevitably have taken place. The brick grist mill, from its proximity to the flames was in considerable danger, but by the exertions of the firemen and citizens, it was preserved with but slight injury. The loss is estimated to be from 10 to 1500 dollars—no insurance.

ETHER SREPLEY, Esq. of Saco, was elected on the 17th ult. a Senator to Congress for the term of six years, from the 4th of March next.

Those who hold subscription papers, are requested to return them as soon as convenient. It is possible that many may not receive their papers regularly at first, owing to our not knowing to what particular post office in the towns in which they may reside, to send them. Many who have subscribed have not probably had their names sent in as yet.

Several communications have been received, and are on file. Our desire to give the proceedings of the legislature as far back as we conveniently could, has crowded out considerable valuable matter. In future we shall insert more, that shall relate to mechanics.

The amount of subscription taken up in aid of the American Bible Society at the close of the meeting at Masonic Hall, New York, 24 inst. exceeded \$2400.

Jews in Thibet.—The lost ten tribes of the Jews have been found in La Bucharra, some of them attending the last Leipzig fair as shawl manufacturers. They speak in Thibet the Hindoo language, are idolaters but believe in the Messiah, and their restoration to Jerusalem; they are supposed to consist of ten millions, keep the Kipur, and do not like white Jews, and call out like the other tribes, "Hear, O God of Israel, there is but one God," are circumcised, and have readers and elders. [Anglo-Germanic Advertiser.]

MISSOURI.—A census of the population of Missouri has been lately taken, under the authority of the State government, which gave an aggregate of 176,276 souls, including 32,184 slaves. By the census of 1830, the whole population was 140,453, slaves 25,091.

The proprietor of a coffee house in Paris, has offered Mademoiselle Bourry, the young woman who is said to have turned aside the pistol levelled at the King, 40,000 francs to serve as bar maid for six months.

ELIZABETHTOWN, (Ky.) Dec. 21.—On Friday evening last, we were visited with a very heavy rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning; a flash of which struck the gable end of the house of Mr. Cockerell, about four miles from this place, and passed through the logs, turned round the stone chimney, and killed two of his daughters, who were leaning against it, one thirteen and the other five years old. Mrs. Cockerell, who was sitting on the other side of the fire-place, received a severe shock. Her husband, who was just entering with some wood, was also prostrated by the lightning; but the old people shortly afterwards recovered. There were two neighboring

children in the house at the time, who were entirely uninjured.—*Western Sentinel.*

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Lancaster from Pittsburg, reports the steamer Portsmouth as having collapsed her flue, while lying at Louisville,—by which unfortunate accident eight men were killed. The same boat reports the steamer Citizen snagged and sunk in the Upper Mississippi.—*N Orleans Bulletin.*

FIRE.—On Saturday evening last, a fire was discovered in one of the buildings lately occupied by Mr. Pleasant school, in Amherst. By the exertions of the citizens and students, it was soon extinguished. It is supposed to have originated from a spark falling from a lamp.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

A free colored man named Gates, was murdered near Williamsport on Thursday night, by three white men who robbed his chicken house. In consequence of the noise made by the perpetrators, he advanced towards them accompanied by a companion, when a pistol was fired by the robbers without effect. Gates continued to advance, and as he approached received a shot which terminated in almost instant death. No discovery of the murderers had been made on Friday, but we doubt not that the moral feelings of the community in which the deed was committed will not permit their vigilance to slumber until they have been delivered to the arm of the law.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF MAINE, FOR THE POLITICAL YEAR 1833.

SAMUEL E. SMITH, Governor.

Council.—Nathaniel Clark, Robert P. Dunlap, Amos H. Hodgman, Alfred Pierce, John Hodgdon, Thomas Sawyer, Jr. Judah Dana.

RUSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State.

MARK HARRIS, Treasurer.

SENATE.

FRANCIS O. J. SMITH, President.

1st. **Senatorial District.** (York.)—Charles N. Cogswell, Jabez Bradbury, Simeon Pease.

2d. (Cumberland.)—Francis O. J. Smith, President, Allen H. Cobb, Stephen Webb, Jr. Asaph Howard.

3d. (Lincoln.)—James Drummond, Oliver Herrick, William McLellan, Benjamin Randall.

4th. (Kennebec.)—Jonathan G. Hunton, Eliakim Seammson, Timothy Boutelle.

5th. (Waldo.)—Ebenezer Knowlton, Joseph Williamson.

6th. (West part of Hancock.)—John Burnham.

7th. (Part of Hancock and part of Washington.)—Elijah L. Hamlin.

8th. (East part of Washington.)—John C. Talbot.

9. [Penobscot.]—Thomas Davee, Wm. Emerson.

10th. [Somerset.]—Henry Warren, John Read.

11th. [Oxford.]—Jairus S. Keith, Samuel Gibson.

Timothy Jarvis Carter, Secretary.

William H. Burrill, Assistant Secretary.

Samuel Eaton, Messenger.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Newfield, *Speaker.*

County of York. Acton, John Brackett; Alfred, George W. Came; Kittery, Joshua Chase; Wells, Theodore Clark; Newfield, Nathan Clifford, *Speaker*; Kennebunk, Joseph Dane; Biddeford, Samuel Emery; Saco, David Ferrald; Waterborough, Henry Hobbs; Cornish, William Johnson; Elliot, Stephen Jenkins; South Berwick, John P. Lord; Limerick, John A. Morrill; Kennebunk port, Ephraim Perkins; Lebanon, Moses Pray; Lyman, James W. Roberts; Shapleigh, Simon Ross;—

Limington, Ezekiel Small; Hollis, Moses Sweet; Sanford, Timothy Shaw; North Berwick, William Weymouth; York, Nathaniel Webber; Buxton, Stephen Woodman, Jr.; Parsonfield, James W. Weeks.

Cumberland.—North Yarmouth, William Buxton; Falmouth, Cornelius T. S. Brackett; Bridgton, George W. Cushman; Freeport, Theodore Curtis; Portland, Charles Q. Clapp, Nathaniel G. Jewett, William Kimball, George W. Pierce; Brunswick, David Dunlap; Pownal, Michael Dyer; Minot, Godfrey Grosvenor; New Gloucester, Otis C. Gross; Cape Elizabeth, Charles Hanniford; Raymond, Henry Jordan; Gray, Nath. S. Lawrence; Scarborough, Cyrus Libby; Durham, Henry Moore; Cumberland, James Prince; Gorham, Josiah Pierce; Sebago, Isaac Riddon; Harpswell, Paul Randall; Danville, John Stinchfield; Westbrook, Jonathan Smith; Poland, Benjamin Waterhouse; Harrison, Charles Washburn; Standish, Oliver Frost.

Lincoln.—Wales, John Andrews, Jr.; Bristol, John E. Baxter; Union, Nathaniel Batchelder; Alna, Lucius Barnard; Dresden, Moses Call; Jefferson, John Cartland; Thomaston, Jonathan Cilley; Elkton, Spear; Warren, John H. Counce; Bowdoin, Johnson Jaques; Bath, David C. Magoun; Nobleborough, John D. McCrate; Whitefield, Hiram Palmer; Boothbay, Benjamin Reed; Litchfield, John Robinson; Washington, Joseph Rust, Jr.; Bowdoinham, William Stinson; Edgecomb, Rufus Sewall; St. George, Thomas H. Smalley; Topsham, David Scribner; Waldoboro', George Sproule; Wiscasset, Moses Shaw;—Richmond, John B. Stuart; Lishon, Paul C. Tibbets; Friendship, Melzar Thomas; Georgetown, Nathaniel S. Todd.

Kennebec.—China, Gustavus A. Benson; Dearborn, Alvan Bickford; Vassalborough, Albert G. Brown; Readfield, Oliver Bean; Farmington, Francis Butler; Sidney, Samuel Butterfield; Chesterville, Jotham Bradbury; Gardiner, Alexander S. Chadwick; Hallowell, William Clark, John T. P. Dumont; New Sharon, Varnum Cram; Winthrop, Samuel Clark; Augusta, Williams Emmons, George W. Morton; Albion, Enoch Farnham, (sent contested by John Wellington); Clinton, David Hunter; Wilton, Jesse Huse; Leeds, Leavitt Lothrop; Temple, David Mitchell; Waterville, Jediah Morrill; Pittston, John Stevens; Mountmouth, Isaac S. Small; Fayette, Joseph H. Underwood; Wayne, Moses Wing, jr.

Oxford.—Paris, Alfred Andrews; Norway, Ichabod Bartlett; Denmark, Elias Berry; Rumford, Alvan Bolster; Hebron, Robert Carr; Sumner, William W. Comstock; Newry, John Kilgore; Jay, Aruna Holmes; Turner, Daniel Hutchinson; Bethel, Asa Kimball; Buckfield, Virgil D. Parris; Sweden, Samuel Nevers; Hiram, Alpheus Spring; Berlin, Ebenezer Whitney; Livermore, Reuel Washburn; Peru, William Woodsum; Lovell, John Walker.

Somerset.—Phillips, Charles Church, jr.; Embden, Joseph Durrell; Starks, John Elliot; Hartland, Ambrose Finson; Norridgewock, Cyrus Fletcher; New Vineyard, Hiram Manter; Fairfield, Ebenezer S. Phelps; Ripley, John Jones; Monson, Benjamin R. Lake; St. Albans, David Maloon; Industry, Benjamin Manter; Kingfield, Tristram Norton; Concord, Stephen Parlin; Milburn, Josiah Parlin; Madison, David Reed; Brighton, William Reed; Bingham, Obed Wilson.

Hancock.—Vinalhaven, John Carver; Hampton, Sylvester Clap; Eden, David Hamor, jr.; Sullivan, Samuel S. Ingalls; Ellsworth, Charles Jarvis; Mt. Desert, John Manchester; Orland, Benjamin Morrill; Bucksport, Moody Pillsbury;—Brooksville, John R. Redman, Deer Isle, Henry Wilson; Castine, George Vose.

Washington.—Houlton, Shepherd Carey; Calais,—

George M. Chase; Steuben, William Haskell; Machias, William Holway; Alexander, Rufus K. Lane; Columbia, Jotham Lippencott; East Machias, Joshua A. Lowell; Lubec, Jabez Mowry; Eastport, Joseph C. Noyes; Perry, Nathan Pettangall.

Penobscot.—Garland, Reuben Bartlett; Orono, Thomas Bartlett; Foxcroft, Joseph Crooker; Hampden, John Crosby, Jr.; Argyle, Henry Campbell; Lincoln, Ira Fish; Newburgh, Rufus Gilmore; Howland, William R. Miller; Brewer, Theophilus Nickerson; Hermon, William Patten; Levant, Ebenezer S. Piper; Dover, Gideon Robinson; Dexter, Isaac Smith; Bangor, John Wilkins.

Waldo.—Camden, Nathaniel C. Estabrook; Knox, John Haskell; Frankfort, Amos Hall; Unity, Archelaus Hunt; Hope, Asa Harrington, Lincolnville, Joseph Miller; Moore, Holton Manser; Liberty, Stephen Prescott; Swanville, Josiah Staples; Prospect, David Sweet; Freedom, John True; Montville, Moses True; Belfast, James W. Webster.

Asaph R. Nichols, of Augusta, *Clerk*.

Reuben S. Prescott, of Exeter, *Assistant Clerk*.

Thomas Baker, of Portland, *Messenger*.

John K. L. Baker, of Portland, *Page*.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE. FRIDAY, January 18.

Mr. Cobb from the joint select committee appointed to employ some person to take care of the public buildings by night, reported that they had employed Wm. C. Fuller to perform that service from nine in the evening to six in the morning during the session, at one dollar per night.

Messrs. Emerson, Hamlin, and Davee, were joined to the committee of the House to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law for the survey of lumber on the Penobscot, passed at the last session.

On motion of Mr. Boutelle, *Ordered*, That the committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the N. E. Boundary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing a resolve respecting the territory lying North and East of the river St. John and St. Francis passed at the last session.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, *Ordered*, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the reporters of decisions to report all capital trials, or so much thereof as shall embrace decided questions of law.

The subject of the law respecting the anchoring of fishing vessels near the Monhegan Islands was taken from the Judiciary committee at their request and referred to the committee on interior fisheries.

Bills to incorporate the Bangor Savings Institution; to incorporate town of Waltham: resolves in favor of Sewall Watson, David Sevey, and Robert Burns, respectively passed to be engrossed.

Bill to incorporate State Bank: to incorporate town of Beddington: for protection of roads and bridges: resolve in favor of town of Kennebunkport: relative to turnpike road, read once.

Bill to incorporate Methodist Society in Winthrop read once, and Tuesday next assigned for second reading.

Petition of inhabitants of Milburn that a part of Cornville may be added to that town; of inhabitants of Cornville for an alteration of town line; of Joshua Toland, agent to take care of the military property of the State at Portland, for increased compensation; of Manufacturers and Trader's Bank for increase of capital stock.

Remonstrance of inhabitants of Brewer against petition of Charles Leavens et al. to be set off; of Asa M. Babcock and others against petition of Mark Trafton for a canal from Pushau Pond to Bangor.

Leave to withdraw was granted on petition of Nicholas Rideout; also on petition of inhabitants of Cumberland; also on petition of Jacob Scholfield et al.

IN THE HOUSE. FRIDAY, Jan. 19.

On motion of Mr. Pierce, of Gorham, the House took up the report of the Committee on Elections in the case of Messrs. Farnham and Wellington of Albion.

Mr. Dumont moved that the consideration of the subject be deferred until Tuesday next.

Mr. Pierce proposed to modify the motion of the gentlemen from Hallowell by assigning tomorrow at nine o'clock instead of Tuesday. The modification was accepted, and thus amended the motion prevailed without a division.

SATURDAY was principally taken up in debate, on the resolve allowing John Wellington of Albion a seat in the House.

MONDAY, January 21.

SENATE.—The bill respecting the qualification of voters in town affairs came from the House and was read. Mr. Williamson proposed an amendment, on which some debate arose and the bill was finally, on motion of Mr. Keith, laid upon the table and one hundred copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Several bills passed stages, and some petitions from the House were referred in concurrence.

MONDAY, January 21.

HOUSE.—Mr. Pierce of Portland, called up the bill for the preservation of Rumford Bridge which had before been read twice, and to-morrow at 10 o'clock was assigned for a third reading.

Mr. Wilson of Bingham, explained his reasons for not having reported on a subject committed more than seven days since, which is the time prescribed by the rules of the House, and further time was allowed.

On motion of Mr. Jewett of Portland,

ORDERED, That the Standing Committee of the House on the Pay-roll, be instructed to make up the pay-roll, of Enoch Farnham of Albion, to this day.

Mr. Webber from the committee on leave of absence, *REPORTED*, That Mr. Clark of Winthrop have leave of absence, for ten days after Tuesday next—report accepted.

On motion of Mr. Woodman of Buxton,

ORDERED, That Messrs. Woodman, Lowell of East Machias, Sweet of Hollis, Emery of Biddeford, and Lane of Alexander, be a committee, with such as the Senate may join, to enquire into the expediency of amending the law passed in 1831, relating to "owners of mill logs and other timber."

A number of reports, orders, &c. came from the Senate, accepted or passed, for concurrence, and the House concurred.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House, that the Senate would proceed on their part, at 10 o'clock to-morrow to the choice of Major General for the fourth and seventh divisions of the militia of this State.

A new post office has been established in Corinna, Somerset county, called North Corinna.

THE NEAPOLITANS.—They talk louder than any other people in the world. This is no doubt in part to be attributed to necessity of speaking, very loud in the streets in order to make themselves heard. The habit of loud conversations then acquired is carried on in all their intercourse with each other. Every bargain made by a shoe-

keeper with a customer you would think was a pitched battle between them. They are remarkable too for their gesticulation. The ancient Romans could scarcely have outdone them in this respect. If a Neapolitan wishes to tell his neighbor he is a jackass he has only to shut hands, cross his wrists, and stick up his thumbs, and the business is done. So extensive in their language of signs, that the intelligent ecclesiastic, the superintendent of public library in the Studi, informed me that he was engaged in the composition of a dictionary of them.—(Wines' Two Years in the Navy.)

MARRIAGES.

In Brunswick, on the 22d inst. by the Rev. Geo. Lamb, Mr. RICHARD HOLLAND to Miss MARY-JANE SWIFT.

In Fairfield, Mr. Seth Holway, to Miss Thankful Smith.

In Hampden, Mr. Edward Rice to Miss Eliza Sparrow.

In Boston, on Thursday morning last, by Rev. Dr. Sharp, Hon. Isaac Lane of Hollis, Me. to Mrs. Susan Douglass of Boston.

In Litchfield, Mr. V. R. Lovejoy of Gardiner, to Miss Abigail Wharf.

In Avon, Mr. Josiah Wright to Miss Mary Young.

In Strong, Mr. Benjamin Wilbur, to Miss Mary Heath.

In Palmyra, Mr. Sullivan Maxim, to Miss Clarissa A. Sinkler.

In Bremen, Mr. Seneca W. Keene to Miss Mary Ann Morton.

DEATHS.

In this town, on the 12th ult. Mr. Anthony Smith, aged 84.

In this town, of scarlet fever, on the 22d inst. Mr. Sam'l H. Marrow, aged 29.

In Paris, Abel Gossum, aged 32.

In Oxford, Cyrus Shaw, Esq. aged 43.

In Livermore, Joseph Abbott, aged 80.

In Hampden, Allen Hopkins, aged 49.

In Boston, Amos Binney, late Navy Agent.

In Amherst, Mass. Royal Washburn aged 35.

At sea on board Schr. Delta, on her passage from Mag-nolia to New York, four days out from Key West, Capt. Ebenezer Hoyt, of Vassalborough, aged 33.

G. W. & D. STANLEY

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that in consequence of a change in business it would be desirable to effect a settlement of all accounts due said firm by the first of April next—or they will be left for collection.

Winthrop, January 21, 1833.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Kennebec ss, January 18th, 1833.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 25th day of February next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the Tavern house of A. M. SHAW in Winthrop—All the right in equity which Cornelius B. Morton has to redeem the following real estate, situated in Winthrop Village, the same formerly occupied by Nath'l Morton. The house and land bounded on land owned by Samuel Benjamin and Milton Chandler. The above described premises are mortgaged to Samuel Wood for the sum of one hundred dollars.

GEO. W. STANLEY, Deputy Sheriff.

SENTIMENTAL MUSIC.

MR. CH. ROBBINS would respectfully inform the Gentlemen and Ladies of Winthrop Village and vicinity, that he proposes to open a course of instruction in the branches of Rhythm and Musical Expression, for such vocalists and instrumentalists as may be desirous of such improvement in the art, as is within the ability of the proposed Instructor to bestow. Should any be inclined to attend from the Choir, a hope is entertained that the public will aid them in their fee of admittance. Said school, or course, to commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be obtained to meet necessary expenses. To be opened at Union Hall on Saturday evenings from 6 until half past 8 o'clock, and continue during one quarter. Those who wish to attend, will please leave their names with the above Instructor immediately.—Terms of admittance—for Gentlemen, one dollar—and for Ladies, fifty cents each, payable on admittance. The Hall, fuel and lights furnished by the Instructor.

Jan. 20, 1833.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO COMING EVENINGS.

In summer days I till the ground,
And tug, and toil, and get my bread;
No interval can then be found
Between my labor and my bed;
My wife declines to knit by night,
And I to read by candle-light.

But when the south receives the sun
Beyond the equinoctial line—
When all my summer work is done,
Substantial pleasures then are mine:
Then Jane begins to knit at night,
And I to read by candle-light.

I'm content, and never sigh,
Nor fly from home some bliss to find;
And Jane is pleas'd as well as I,
It so completely feasts her mind,
To sit her down to knit by night,
And hear me read by candle-light.

For when I read she always hears,
And what she hears she tries to scan;
When ought obscure to her appears,
Then I explain it if I can.
O how she loves to knit by night,
And hear me read by candle-light.

But when she drops a stitch and gapes,
Soon gapes again and nods her head,
I close my book, and say "perhaps
'Tis time, my dear, to go to bed—
So knit again to-morrow night,
And hear me read by candle-light."

GO AHEAD! "We learn, (says the Salem Gazette) that subscriptions were taken last week for a new joint stock company, to establish a line of steam carriages between this town and Boston, over the turnpike. The plan is said to be, to run a carriage every hour in the day, each way; and if the project is successful, the line will be continued to Newburyport."

The project will be most successful, and we shall jump out of the Steamer into the office of our cotemporary at Salem, in the "unexampled short passage" of one hour from Boston, and that in less than six months from the present, or we have much mistaken the enterprising character of the gentlemen who are engaged in the speculation. Success must attend it.—*Boston Transcript*.

Go ahead a little further.—If steam carriages run from Boston to Salem in six months, they will be continued to Portland in three years.—*Cour.*

Keep on.—If they are continued to Portland in three years, we will have one rattling through Winthrop in six months after that.

PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A large and respectable meeting was held on Monday evening at the Masonic Temple, for the purpose of forming a Phrenological Society.

After an appropriate and spirited address by Dr. Barber, a constitution was adopted, and signed by about forty gentlemen. The following persons were then chosen for officers. Rev. J. Pierpont, President; Dr. Barber, Vice President; Dr. S. G. Howe, Corresponding Secretary; N. Capen, Recording Sec'y; Mr. —, Treasurer.

The Society proposes to examine the principles of phrenology—to discuss the evidences for and against it—and to inquire into its bearings upon the moral, social, and physical relations of man. It is a wide field, and the society entering it as it does, not to reap indiscriminately, but to

separate the tares from the wheat, is more likely to effect some good, than if it were composed of enthusiastic bumpists.—*Boston Courier*.

RAFFLING EXTRAORDINARY.—A Baltimore paper has the following singular advertisement:—

4000 drove *Turkies* to be raffled for.—The subscriber having contracted for about 4000 turkeys, which will be brought to Baltimore in droves during the season, raffling for them will commence immediately, and be held until the 2d March.

N. B. No kind of gambling, nor minors or disorderly persons will be permitted on raffling evenings.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

MATERNAL INFLUENCE.

Maternal influence in the culture of the affections, those springs which put in motion the human machine, has long been conceded. That it might also bear directly upon the development of intellect and the growth of the sterner virtues of manhood, is proved by the obligations of the great Bacon to his studious mother, and the acknowledged indebtedness of Washington, to the decision, to the almost Lacedemonian culture, of his maternal guide.

The immense force of first impressions is on the side of the mother. An engine of uncomputed power is committed to her hand. If she fix her lever judiciously, though she may not, like Archimedes, aspire to move the earth, she may hope to raise one of the inhabitants of earth to heaven. Her danger will arise from delay in the commencement of her operations, as well as from doing too little, or too much, after she has engaged in the work. As there is a medium in chemistry, between the exhausted receiver, and the compound blowpipe, so in early education, the inertness which undertakes nothing, and the impatience which attempts all things at once, may be equally indiscreet and fatal.

The mental fountain is unsealed to the eye of a mother, ere it has chosen a channel, or breathed a murmur. She may tinge with sweetness or bitterness, the whole stream of future life. Other teachers have to contend with unhappy combinations of ideas: she rules the simple and plastic elements. Of her, we may say, she hath "entered into the magazines of snow,—and seen the treasures of the hail."

In the moral field, she is a privileged laborer. Ere the dews of morning begin to exhale, she is there. She breaks up a soil, which the root of error and the thorns of prejudice have not pre-occupied. She plants germs whose fruit is for eternity. While she feels that she is required to educate not merely a virtuous member of society, but a christian, an angel, a servant of the most high, how does so holy a charge quicken piety, by teaching the heart its own insufficiency!

The soul of the infant is uncovered before her. She knows that the images, which she enshrines in that unpolluted sanctuary, must rise before her at the bar of doom. Trampling at such responsibility, she teaches the little being, whose life is her dearest care of the God who made him; and who can measure the extent of a mother's lessons of piety, unless his hand might remove the veil which divides terrestrial from celestial things?

"When I was a little child," said a good man, "my mother used to bid me to kneel beside her, and place her hand upon my head, while she prayed. Ere I was old enough to know her worth she died,—and I was left too much to my own guidance. Like others, I was inclined to evil passions, but often felt myself checked, and, as it were, drawn back, by a soft hand upon my head."

"When a young man, I travelled in foreign lands, and was exposed to temptations. But when I would have yielded, that same hand was upon my head, and I was saved. I seemed to feel its pressure as in the days of happy infancy, and sometimes there came with it a voice, that must be obeyed—'Oh! do not this wickedness, my son, nor sin against thy God.'"—[*Mrs. Sigourney*].

HEALTH SECURED

BY THE USE OF THE
HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL
MEDICINE,

MAN is subject to only one REAL DISEASE—that is, to impurity of the blood.

Every disease that can possibly assail the human system, arises from the impurity of this fluid. No part exists without its renovating influence, and when it becomes impure no part is safe from disease. This valuable remedy being compounded of vegetable matter, and warranted on oath not to contain a particle of mercurial mineral or chemical substance, it is found to be harmless to the tenderest age or weakest frame under every stage of human sufferings;—its operation is benign and pleasant. It purifies the blood of all humors, and ferrets out the root of every disease, however deep seated, and performing a cure, preserves health and prolongs life.

The above for sale by
DAVID STANLEY.

Winthrop, January 21, 1833.

A BOAR is now in the possession of SAMUEL WOOD, lately purchased by Samuel and Elijah Wood, of Sandford Howard, Esq. who obtained him last September of Capt. Mackay of Massachusetts. He is full blooded of the Mackay breed, so called, who imported swine from various Foreign countries, while he was engaged as a Sea Captain, after which, he retired to his farm in Weston, where he crossed them, and brought them to such perfection, that he has received more than \$200 in Premiums on his Swine at the Brighton and Concord Cattle Shows. No animal improves more by crossing than Swine, and it is hoped that Farmers will use him to their advantage, as he is a fine animal.

Winthrop, January 21, 1833.

FOR SALE

At the Kennebec Farmer Office,

A SMALL assortment of Bulbous Roots, consisting of the following varieties, viz.

Crown Imperial, Ornithogalums, Bizars, English Bulbous Iris, Biblooms (mixed), Striped Crocus, Blue do. White do. Yellow do. Doubled mixed tulips, Early mixed do. La Countesse do. Blandina do. Duke of Richmond, Poleheross, Double Red and blue mixed Hyacinths, L'or Vegetale do Feathered do. Captain General do. Don Gratiot do. Nutmeg do.

Those who are fond of cultivating flowers will do well to call soon, as the stock is nearly disposed of.
January 21, 1832.

PAPER RAGS.

CASH paid for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Kennebec Farmer office.

WANTED,

ONE or two hundred good CEDAR POSTS; ten feet long, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office.
Jan. 21.

THE KENNEBEC FARMER

IS ISSUED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance. \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year. No subscriptions are received for a less term than one year. No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

DIRECTION OF LETTERS. All communications for publication must be directed to the Editor. All money sent or letters on business must be directed, post paid, to WM. NOYES & Co.